NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FARMING ON LONG ISLAND.

The atmosphere of Long Island, from its maritime situation, is strongly impregnated with salt, and therefore different applications are required for the soil than in the inland portions of the State.

Owing to the early settlement of the island, and a uniform course of cultivation, a large portion of the natural soil has long been exhausted, and is now only made productive by the most liberal and large deposits. Consequently, a proper rotation of crops requires a far more diligent study with the farmer than where land has been less cultivated.

On Long Island, after a field of grass has been mowed for three years and pastured one or two years, (according to the strength of the soil,) it requires cultivation and manure. It is plowed in April, and from 20 to 30 cartloads of stable manure per acre spread on and well harrowed in. Corn is planted on the field early in May. The following year, during the month of March, the corn-stumps are harrowed out, the field plowed, and two bushels of oats per acre sown early in April. No manure is added for this crop. A portion of the field is generally reserved for potatoes, which are planted in drills, in which a good dressing of manure is placed before the seed is dropped, and then covered with the plow. The produce of the potatoes is about two hundred bushels per acre; of oats, about fifty bushels per acre.

As soon as practicable after the oats are harvested, the field is again plowed, when the oats that have been left in the field vegetate very early and afford pasture until the early part of September. The field is again plowed, on which about thirty loads of stable manure per acre are spread and well harrowed in, and two bushels of wheat and four quarts of Timothy seed per acre are sown, after which the ground is well harrowed and rolled. In the March following, ten pounds of clover seed per acre are sown upon the field, which completes our system of rotation of crops.

The field being now properly seeded for grass, is prepared, after the wheat is harvested, for mowing the succeeding three years. The produce of wheat is about 25 bushels per acre.

For a few years past, some of our farmers have adopted the system of sowing ten pounds of clover seed per acre at the time of sowing their oats, the growth of which affords good pasture after the oats are harvested, and the following year until after mowing time, when the clover is permitted to grow, to be plowed under in September, when the usual quantity of manure is spread upon the field, and the wheat and grass seed sown. This plan has been attended with satisfactory results to those who have attempted it, the soil being in much better order for the wheat crop and laying down to grass, than when cultivated under the old system. It has another advantage, of warranting the farmer in mowing as many acres of his pasture ground as he pastures of the clover.

Below I give a statement or table of a low average of our different products per acre, and the largest product ascertained:

Crops.	*Average per acre.*	*Largest per acre.*
Wheat,	20 bush.	40
Rye,	15	35
Oats,	30	80
Corn,	40	122
Barley,	20	35
Buckwheat,	20	40
Timothy seed,	4	8
Flax do.	10	15
Clover do.	2	4
Potatoes,	100	400
Ruta baga,	400	700
Mangold wurzel,	700	1,100
Carrots,	600	1,150
Hay,	1 ton.	3 1-2
Flax,	300 lbs.	

The cultivation of rye and barley is limited, the former being occasionally sown on light or sandy soils, in the place of wheat—the latter, on rich or strong land, instead of oats. Flax has also a small cultivation, and is sown on a portion of the oat-field. Ruta baga, mangold wurzels, and carrots, are cultivated in the same field with corn.

Fixed rules can be laid down, practiced, and profitably adopted for a rotation of crops, for *particular* varieties of climate and soil, or where there is a similarity, and where, too, the same manures can be obtained, which rules have been derived from previous experience.

It would be a useless waste of time and labor to apply green manures to a soil a large portion of which is composed of vegetable matter—or lime or marl, where the calcareous substances are in sufficient quantities—and the same will apply with equal truth in attempting to sow a particular crop, where the substances of which it is to be formed are not present, and cannot be obtained at a rate to warrant the expense. S. Y.

—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

From the same.

TREATMENT OF ORCHARDS.

You requested that I should give my mode of treatment to my orchards.

My practice is, every spring, to have the young shoots, decayed limbs, and such branches as interfere with each other, carefully removed; the rough bark and all the moss scraped off, and the main body of the tree rubbed with liquid soap. Once in five years I have manured heavily with coarse manure from the barn-yard and dung heap, planted with potatoes, plowed deep and cultivated well, spading up round the trees, where I could not plow. The next spring I plow again, sow with oats and seed down to clover. It is my purpose hereafter, to feed off the oats and not let them ripen. A grain crop in an old orchard is of little value, and is a decided injury to the trees.

I used to mow my orchard. This, too, I think is wrong. I now pasture with sheep and hogs. I put rings in the noses of my hogs to prevent their injuring the clover when young and tender. But when the clover becomes well set with roots, I pull out the rings, and the hogs root the ground completely over, especially about the roots of the trees. This I think is of great benefit. The hogs eat all the worms and unripe fruit, and destroy all insects with which they come in contact. My fruit has improved very much since I have adopted this mode of treatment, especially my Newtown Pippins.

I have an idea that guano is a good manure for fruit trees. I applied some last season to peach trees that were on the decay, and pretty much destroyed by the worm. I applied it about the first of June. I had the earth removed from the roots, and what worms could be found were destroyed. I then sprinkled a handful of guano about the roots and wet it well by sprinkling water over it. I then covered the guano with about a peck of pulverized charcoal to each tree, which I also wet thoroughly. The trees immediately changed their color, grew astonishingly, and ripened their fruit in great perfection. WM. WICKHAM MILLS.

Smithtown, L. I.

From the same.

SUPERIOR MODE OF CURING HAMS.

Agreeably to your request, I herewith send you the process of curing the hams I sent you in March, which recently called forth the admiration of the American Agricultural Association, and the Farmers Club, at New York.

I made a pickle of two quarts of salt, to which I added one ounce of summer savory, one ditto sweet marjoram, one ditto allspice, half ditto saltpetre, and one pound brown sugar; boiled the whole together, and applied the mixture boiling hot, to one hundred pounds of ham, and kept it in the pickle three or four weeks.

My process of smoking was not the most expensive, but may not be the less available on that account. I smoked the hams in a seed-cask, with one head in, with a small hole for the smoke to pass out, hung my hams to the head, and used about a peck of mahogany sawdust for fuel, which I happened to have on hand for packing goods. I smoked them but one week.

WM. STICKNEY.

Boston, May 6th, 1846.

Cherry and Peach Leaves Poisonous.—A farmer lately turned his sheep into a lot occupied by some cherry trees, which had sent up shoots from the roots. The sheep partook of the leaves of these shoots, and were soon seen staggering about the lot, and tumbling upon their heads. Many of them died, when their stomachs were found to contain large quantities of these leaves, which abound with prussic acid, fatal alike to man and animals. It should be known, too, that the stones and twigs, as well as the leaves of the peach, contain prussic acid, and are poisonous.—*Ib.*

A Great Layer.—A friend informs us that he has a Dorking hen which laid 142 eggs last year, without sitting. She then sat and hatched out a brood of 14 chickens. Who can beat this?—*Ib.*

A writer in the Ohio Cultivator, says he lost a large orchard of young apple trees, by applying coal tar to the trunks.

From the Albany Cultivator.

ON THE USE OF LEACHED ASHES.

Mr Editor—I have just received your April No. of the Cultivator, in which you wish, for the benefit of one of your correspondents, H. C. B., some information on the value of ashes, &c., and call upon "chemists to tell." Not being exactly a chemist myself, yet having *dug* into the science a little, for the purpose of assisting me in my farming operations, I will offer a few remarks:

Wood ashes, as you observe, generally do best on rather light soils; if they are applied in large quantities, either leached or unleached, they have a tendency to bring in the red moss; but upon gravelly soils this may not be detrimental, as they are usually dry and warm enough if there is moss. But upon more moist and close soils, ashes may ultimately prove injurious.

Unleached ashes when first applied to grass, or other crops, are much more efficient than leached, owing to the greater amount of alkali, or potash they contain, but I do not think the sowing of unleached ashes upon land the most economical way of using them. If a heavy rain immediately follows, the potash is mostly washed out and carried off the land, or sinks into the soil beyond the reach of the roots of plants. Common potash is very readily dissolved in about its weight of water. If a farmer wishes to apply unleached ashes to his grass, or grain crops, it would be the better way to mix his ashes quite moist with ground gypsum, and let them remain some time in the heap. The potash of the ashes would decompose the gypsum, and sulphate of potash would be formed. Sulphate of potash is much less soluble than carbonate of potash, as it requires sixteen pounds of water (at the temperature of 60 deg.) to dissolve one pound of sulphate of potash. From this fact, the loss of potash by rains would be likely to be much less, and for clover, cabbages, turnips, radishes, the sulphate is decidedly better than the carbonate of potash.

But I think it a much more economical plan to mix ashes with swamp muck, peat, or decaying vegetable matter from the woods. All these substances are acid; (decomposing vegetable matters always produce acids;) these acids want neutralizing before the muck, &c., are suitable for most crops, (sorrel excepted.) Frequently swamp muck is saturated with sulphate of iron, or alumina, that has oozed out in the water from higher land. In such cases, the ashes will have the direct effect to neutralize the acidity of the muck, and make it a good manure.

Leached ashes are highly valued by the farmers upon Long Island, but I suspect that most that are used there are from the soap-boilers, and I think they are better for agricultural purposes, than the leached ashes from the potash or pearlash factory. In leaching ashes for making soap, generally, there is about one peck of lime used to each bushel of ashes; but there is very little, if any lime, with the leached ashes from the potash.

There is, after the usual process of leaching ashes for soap or potash, a certain quantity of potash left in the ashes, in combination with silex. Dr. Dana says there are 50 lbs. of potash in a cord of leached ashes. Exposure to the air decomposes this, and then another portion of alkali can be extracted by water. This partially explains what you have heard of the Long Island farmers, who "consider the leached ashes as good as the unleached, provided they are not used for some time after being leached." And you farther say, "some suppose they attract valuable properties from the atmosphere after coming from the leach-tub. Is it so? and if any, what are the properties acquired?"

In answer to your question, I say yes, it is so, and will explain it.

If a quantity of leached ashes are piled up under cover of a shed exposed to the air, another portion of alkali will be set free by the decomposition of the silex, as before stated, and the alkali has a strong affinity for nitric acid. The air we breathe is mostly composed of nitrogen, 79 parts, and 21 parts of oxygen; in these proportions, these two gases are mechanically combined. But by well known chemical laws, these two gases chemically combine in several different proportions, and form very different substances from common air. In one of their chemical combinations, they unite in the proportions of 14 parts nitrogen and 40 parts oxygen, and in these proportions it is called nitric acid, and mixed with a certain quantity of water, it becomes *hydro*-nitric acid, or aquafortis. If common pot or pearlash is dissolved in diluted aquafortis, and the liquid evaporated, the result will be nitre, or saltpetre. But this is an artificial way of making saltpetre—and expensive, too.

Nature takes a somewhat different method. As before stated, the alkali in the leached ashes, has a strong affinity for nitric acid, and so strong is that affinity, or attraction, that the nitrogen and oxygen of the atmosphere, will, *very accommodatingly*, chemically combine in the *right* proportions to form nitric acid, which readily unites with the alkali, and forms nitre or saltpetre—naturally, and cheap too. The longer the ashes are kept, and occasionally moistened and shovelled over, the greater the accumulation of nitre. But if the ashes are occasionally wet with urine, drainings from the manure heap, or mixed with night-soil, or decaying animal matter—substances all rich in nitrogen—the process will be much hastened, and the accumulation of nitre much greater in a given time. Perhaps twelve months would be a proper time for the ashes to remain.

A similar process is going on under all houses and other buildings; the potash in the felspar and mica of our soils, is being slowly but continually dissolving, and as there is also a continual ascent of water, by evaporation, each particle of water as it ascends, brings with it its particle of potash, which is returned in the dry surface soil, which combines with the nitric acid. And there are frequently large accumulations of nitre under old buildings. In some parts of the East Indies, where it seldom or never rains, nitre accumulates (as under buildings here,) in such quantities that the soil is shoveled up and leached, as we do ashes, and boiled down to nitre.

Nitrate of lime is formed in vast quantities in the lime caverns of Kentucky. And the dry plains in the province of Arica, in Peru, are covered with an incrustation of nitrate of soda.

Every body knows, or ought to know, that saltpetre is a good manure—though perhaps they do not all know why it is so. Possibly I may continue the subject, but my sheet is full at this time.

Warner, N. H., April 20, 1846. L. B.

Blind Teeth in Horses.—A correspondent of the Alb. Cult. states that a stallion of his became entirely blind, without any apparent cause. A friend, on examining him, found "blind, or wolf teeth," which were immediately knocked out, and the horse soon recovered his sight.

Prejudice and its Consequences.—Mr Geo. Adams, of Attica, Wyoming co., N. Y., gives the following remarks in reference to agriculture in that section:

"It is deplorable to see men who consider themselves *first rate* farmers, so blinded to their own interest and prosperity by prejudice, and a superstitious fondness for their old notions, as to ridicule those who are trying to make improvements. I hardly know how to get along with such men, but have come to the conclusion that the best course to do away prejudice and introduce a better system of farming is, to push forward and make all the improvements we can, and show them by our example that we can make greater crops and more money by our improved system of husbandry, than they can by their *skinning* system; taking crop after crop, without returning anything to the land to keep up its fertility.

It may be said that I am judging my brother farmers too hard; but by their works they must be judged. I can refer to a number of farmers with whom I am well acquainted, who boast of their skill in farming, who have cropped certain portions of their farms without returning anything near an equivalent for what they have taken from them, till the crops will hardly pay the expense of making them. There are a good many farms in this section, which produced fifty bushels of corn or twenty of wheat per acre, that are so reduced by severe cropping, that the average yield is not more than twenty bushels of corn and ten of wheat. Now, my own observation has convinced me that the manure wasted on these farms by laying exposed to the weather, and washed by rains and snows, and carried off through gutters into low, wet places, and the highways, would, if properly saved, and judiciously applied, be sufficient to manure a considerable portion of them, and yet these men complain that they have not the means of manuring their farms."—*Alb. Cult.*

To Cure Galls in Horses.—W. B. Hamilton, of Philadelphia, says: "Some twentyfive years since, an old stage-driver told me the secret why, to the astonishment and envy of every other Jehu, his horses were never galled. Myself and friends have tested it again and again. Here it is. Gather a quantity of smart weed (*aqua piper,*) which grows in almost every wet spot; bruise it well and put it in an iron vessel; cover it with chamber-ley, and wash the galled places whenever the horse enters or leaves the stable, or oftener, and the cure is almost immediate. If badly galled under the harness or collar, bruise well some of the leaves and bind on the spot."—*Ib.*

Saltpetre for Meat.—Chas. Babcock, of Guilford, Ct., writes, in reference to a communication on curing meat, in our Jan. No.: "I find by consulting medical writers, that saltpetre is a deadly poison." In support of this he cites the following: "This powerful salt, when inadvertantly taken in too large doses, is one of the most fatal poisons."—(Thatcher's Dispensatory.) "In large doses, such as an ounce taken at one time, it produces the most dreadful symptoms—constant vomiting, purging, (the discharges mixed with blood,) convulsions and death."—(Cox's Dispensatory.) "I have found by a series of experiments for many years, that saltpetre has the most certain and deadly effect upon the human system of any thing that is used in medicine." (Dr. Thomson's New Guide to Health.)—*Ib.*

PHILADELPHIA BUTTER:

ITS HIGH FLAVOR AND THE SOURCE WHENCE THIS IS DERIVED.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Library:

My Dear Sir:—During one of your late visits to Philadelphia, we had some conversation relative to the rare qualities of Philadelphia butter, which, though good at all times, is at one season distinguished by a peculiarly high and delightful flavor, not to be found in the same degree, so far as I can learn, in any other part of the Union. I told you that I thought I had discovered the source of this peculiarly grateful flavor, and now undertake to redeem a promise made to write you on the subject.

In the first place, I wish you to bear in mind, that the original settlers in the old countries adjacent to Philadelphia, were chiefly from Wales, and hence may claim a legitimate right to excel in the processes of the dairy. They took up their abodes among the hills, and as indispensable appendages of their farm houses, built what they called "Spring Houses," over the natural fountains flowing out of the hill-sides. These are shaded by wide spreading trees tending to preserve the coolness imparted by the water surrounding the vessels containing the milk, cream, and other dairy products. A temperature is thus secured for the cream established by experiments as the most favorable to the perfect operation of churning, namely, the range from 50° to 65°—beginning with the cream at or near the first named degree, and terminating the process with the temperature at 65°. It is only after the butter has "come," that warm water is to be added so as to raise the warmth to 70° or 75°. This is to facilitate the separation of the butter from the milk. No one who has ever visited Pennsylvania spring houses and observed the coolness and cleanliness they usually display, can doubt the great advantages afforded by them for dairy purposes.

But, though these circumstances may serve to improve the general qualities of Philadelphia butter, still they are by no means concerned in producing that delightful flavor, the immediate cause of which is the main point to which I now wish to call your attention. As before intimated, it is only at one season that the flavor is in greatest perfection, and hence our housekeepers call it "May butter," and sometimes "grass butter." The limits of the season of highest flavor may be set forth about the middle of April to the middle of June. Now it is precisely during this time that the old, unplowed meadows and pasture fields in the vicinity of Philadelphia abound with a species of grass so highly odiferous as to have obtained the name of *Sweet-scented Vernal Grass.* Botanists call it *Anthoxanthum ordoratum.* The scent somewhat resembles that of vanilla. It grows about a foot or eighteen inches high, rising above the surrounding grass. Its stem is very small and round, with a few long and slender leaves. Its odor will alone be sufficient to distinguish it from all other grasses found in our pastures. When in blossom, the air is often highly charged with its scent, and at this time I seldom ride into the country without gathering a handful of the grass to enjoy its rich perfumes at leisure, and perhaps store it away in a drawer. And it is so very forward in its growth, so does it show the earliest signs of decay. About the middle of June the fields and meadows where it abounds assume a yellowish appearance from the dying of the stems of the first growth. The cattle press these aside to get a greener herbage, and now the high flavor of butter declines.

The Sweet-scented Vernal Grass is a native of Europe, whence it has doubtless been introduced into the vicinity of Philadelphia, blended probably with other grass seeds. It has long become naturalized, and now occurs among other spontaneous herbage disputing the right of soil with the common green grass, and never yielding possession till turned under by the plow, after which it clings to the unbroken fence and headrows. Though seldom, if ever regularly sown here, it constitues a part of the growth of most English pastures, thriving in nearly every kind of soil. The sweet odor for which English meadow hay is so noted, comes from the admixture of this grass. It is, however, seldom, if ever sown by itself, but usually mixes with the seed of other grasses adapted to the formation of permanent pastures. It ranks rather low on account of nutritious properties, but is principally esteemed for its early growth, and continuing to throw up fresh shoots till the end of autumn. Indeed, the aftermath, or second growth, is particularly prized for grazing purposes.

A chemical examination of the Sweet-scented Vernal Grass, shows that while its nutritous properties are less than those of most other grasses, it is distinguished from those by containing *benzoic acid, or flowers of benzoin,* a substance possessing a a peculiarly agreeable aromatic odor. An essential oil in which this resides can be distilled from the grass, affording a pleasant perfume. It is undoubtedly this aromatic ingredient that imparts to the milky secretion of the cow, the flavor so pleasantly manifested in Philadelphia Spring-grass butter. When we find milk so readily imbued with the peculiar flavors of garlic, turnips, and other substances upon which cows often feed, there can be no room to doubt that a fragrant grass freely eaten by cows, should likewise impart its particular flavor to the milky secretion.

If this very simple solution of the cause of the high flavor of Philadelphia Spring butter be true—and I have not the least doubt upon the subject, you can at once perceive that a pasture grass may be introduced almost everywhere, which will communicate an exquisite flavor to butter.

London, Epping, and Cambridge butter is greatly extolled. The cows producing the former, which is most esteemed, graze during summer in the wild pastures of Epping forest, and the high flavor of their butter has been commonly ascribed to the wild shrubs, plants, and leaves of trees upon which they feed. The Cambridge butter is also produced from cows that graze upon natural pastures, one part of the year on uplands, and the other in rich meadows. As the Sweet-scented Vernal Grass is common to the natural pastures of England, I doubt not it may be found most abundant in those of Epping, Cambridge, and other places most celebrated for high flavored butter. So far as I can find by inquiry and research in English books, the particular grass which contributes the greater part, if not all the fine high flavor to the best and most costly butter, has never as yet been identified. Without such exact knowledge, this flavor of butter necessarily remain beyond the control of the agriculturist, wherever nature or accipent has not provided the pastures with the aromatic agent.

I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.

G. EMERSON.

The farms of Belgium rarely exceed five acres, and yet, by the excellence of their culture, they support a family comfortably.

A Treatise on Milch Cows—By M. Francis Guenon, with introductory observations by John S. Skinner. Published by Greeley & McElrath, N. Y.

We have not had an opportunity of examining the living subjects to test the accuracy of the wonderful discovery herein claimed by M. Guenon; but a friend of ours in the country, who took the work in hand, and looked over three separate herds of cows comprising 153 head, embracing all kinds of milkers, from very good down to very poor, informs us, that the "*quirls*" were far from proving infallible guides in distinguishing their good or bad qualities at the pail. Observations are now making in various places which will fully determine the truth of the criterion. If the book prove not true, still it is of value as a commencement of a new kind of observation on the subject. And yet we think those tests already well known to shrewd judges, of the size and shape of the bag; the texture of its skin; the setting of the teats and their number; and the developement of the milk veins in a calf, are more certain evidences of good or indifferent milking qualities, than those here given by M. Guenon.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

Soiling.—Dr. H. A. Field, at a late meeting of the N. Y. Farmers' Club, stated that his method of soiling was as follows: To select a piece of land neither wet nor very dry, and make it rich as possible by manuring. In September, sow rye; double seed it—it will come early in spring; then sow oats, clover, and the common field pea, which will be of a heavy growth. After the rye is off, sow Indian corn broadcast; cut the stalks before it has tasseled. You can have two, or more crops of cuttings in a season, by beginning early, and continuing to sow for several weeks in succession. Thus, you can sow rye in September, oats, peas and clover early in spring, and corn in early summer. If this green food should cause diarrhœa, give the cows for a while dry feed. He said that four of his cows soiled in summer after this plan, had yielded about $300 worth of milk the past year, sold to certain hotels in summer, for two and a half cents a quart, and for four cents in winter. Two cows which gave only five quarts daily each, upon being stabled and fed with green feed, produced eleven quarts each.—*Ib.*

Jerusalem Artichokes.—Last year I planted one peck, and raised nearly 25 bushels. This encouraged me to plant 15 bushels the past month, and if the result prove equal to that of last year, I shall get 1500 bushels. I planted them in rows 30 inches apart, dropping the cuttings one foot apart in the row. The after culture will be the same as with potatoes.—*R. L. C., in do.*

Sage.—Old authors are profuse in their praise of *sage*, and it is said the Chinese esteem it superior to the best of their own tea. Phillips states that the Dutch send out dried sage leaves to China, for which they receive four times their weight of tea.

Justice is as strictly due between neighbor nations as between neighbor citizens. A highwayman is as much a robber when he plunders in a gang, as when single; and a nation that makes an unjust war, is only a great gang.—*Franklin.*

Wit is folly, unless a wise man has the keeping of it.

[The general custom among those who communicate experiments for publication, is to give those only which resulted in profit or success. But it would often be serviceable if experiments were made public which *did not* result in profit or success—of which character is the following, which we find in the Albany Cultivator:]

FATTENING HOGS.

L. Tucker, Esq.—I have frequently seen in the Cultivator, details of experiments which I think are calculated to throw light upon the science of agriculture; and I should be glad to hear through that medium, from those who have had experience in fattening cattle and sheep with the ruta baga, carrot, beet, &c. I hope they will not wait until they can tell a favorable story. Let us have the truth, whether favorable or unfavorable.

I send a few accounts of rearing shoats and fattening hogs. I do not think the breeds were of the most approved kinds. I had partly fallen into the opinion that "the breed is in the mouth," as one of my neighbors says. I am now satisfied, however, that the less those persons have to do with hogs who pay no attention to the breed, the better.

9th mo., 8th, 1844, I shut up 5 pigs worth	$9 50
They consumed 34 1-2 bu. corn in ear, 20 cts	6 90
22 1-3 " corn meal, 40 cts.	8 93
15 " apples, 6 cts.	90
5 1-2 " potatoes, 25 cts.	1 38
Amount,	$27 61
3d mo., 25th, 1845, sold the above pigs at 3 1-4 cts a pound, alive,	25 00
Loss,	$2 61
Again, in the spring of 1845, I had 16 pigs worth	$16 00
Consumed 261 lbs. feed at 70 cts. a hun'd,	1 83
67 bu. corn-meal, at 45 cts.	30 15
17 1-2 bu. hog-corn, at 40 cts.	7 00
28 3-4 " ears corn, at 25 cts.	7 19
36 1-2 " potatoes, at 25 cts.	9 12
41 " carrots, at 25 cts.	10 25
19 " beets, at 25 cts.	4 75
2 pigs added to the above,	5 40
Amount,	$91 69
Cr.	
By 6 pigs sold, $1 50, $9 50	
" 7 barrows sold, at 3 5-8 cts a lb. 35 23	
5 sows " at 3 1-2 " " 22 99	
	67 72
Loss,	$23 87
Again, 9th mo., 8th, 1844, I put up a sow to fatten, worth	7 50
Feed, 7 1-2 bu. apples, at 6ts.	45
1 3-4 " potatoes, at 25 cts.	44
17 1-4 " corn in ear, at 20 cts.	3 45
4 1-2 " meal, at 40 cts.	1 80
2 1-2 " cob-meal, at 20 cts.	50
Amount,	$14 14
Slaughtered the above and sold 365 lbs. at 4 cts. $14 60	
	14 14
Gain,	46

The above sow was more than an ordinary sow for goodness.

And again, 9th mo., 8th, 1844, I put another sow with the above, which we will suppose ate as much as she. The grain and other things for these two, as well as for the other lots, was accurately measured.

Worth of sow,	$5 00
Amount of grain, &c. consumed,	6 64
Amount,	$11 64
Slaughtered and sold,	7 05
Loss,	$4 59

This sow did not do well; perhaps we ought not to consider it a fair case. Let others give their experience, and we shall be enabled to judge of the profits and losses. J. E. Macomber.

Farmington, 4th mo., 17th, 1846.

ANALYSES OF SWAMP MUCK.

Mr T. N. Hollister, of Metuchin, N. J., has furnished us with the following analyses made by Dr. Chilton, of this city. The bed is situated on a low level surface, with only a gradual slope from the surrounding lands, the soil of which is composed of a rich sandy loam. The subsoil upon which the muck appears to have been formed, consists of clay, the muck varying in depth from one to twelve feet. The upper stratum, as per sample No. 1, is from one to six feet deep. The under stratum, as per sample No. 2, was produced where No. 1 was five feet deep, at a point twelve feet below the surface.

The land where it is found is covered with maple, ash, and elm, which grow very rapidly; a small portion having been cleared of wood, has become firm and dry, and is at present in fine sod.

The valuable properties of this muck have been tested by Mr Hollister, who, by the way of experiment, spread it broadcast upon a part of his lawn, the present verdant appearance of which strongly contrasts with the part where no muck was applied, far exceeding in beauty a fine piece of grass land well manured early this spring. The bed of muck comprises about thirty acres.

Analysis of No. 1.

Vegetable matter, about 30 per ct. of which is in the state of what is called soluble geine or humus,	49.21
Silica,	14.00
Alumina,	17.04
Magnesia and lime,	1.41
Oxide of iron,	3.24
Traces of potash, sulph. acid, and phospho. acid,	2.10
Water and loss,	13 00
	100.

Analysis of No. 2.

Vegetable matter as in No. 1,	18.46
Silica,	47.00
Alumina,	17.80
Oxide of iron,	3.10
Lime and magnesia,	0.43
Traces of sulph. acid, potash, and phospho. acid,	0.81
Water and loss,	12.40
—*Amer. Agricult.*	100.

A Prolific Cow.—Mr Benj. Eaton, of Bowdoin, Me., owns a cow, which, within a year, produced *five calves*—the last time, *three heifer calves*—which are all in a thriving condition. The owner intends raising these for his own dairy. Such instances of fruitfulness in cows, are rare.—*Ib.*

From the Ohio Cultivator.

CULTURE OF THE RUTA BAGA.

A correspondent of yours asks the proper method of cultivating the ruta baga. I have cultivated them for years, and in nearly every way. I have received a premium or two from the State Society for large crops, and raised larger ones for which I have made no application for premiums. For ten years, my largest crop has been 1020 bushels per acre—my smallest, 850—the average, say 900. I will most readily give your correspondent the benefit of my experience.

The largest crop I have ever raised, was on stubble, plowed two or three times prior to seeding. The land was plowed very deep, with a narrow furrow-slice. Furrows were struck thirty inches apart, with an ordinary plow, and about sixty loads of good farm-yard manure dropped in the furrows. The furrows were then covered by turning a furrow-slice on them each way, with a small corn plow. This left a small ridge over the original furrows, which was filled with manure. These ridges were levelled down to nearly the surrounding surface, and the stones and lumps removed from them by a coarse rake, with spike nails for teeth. The seed was then drilled in on the centre of these ridges, and they were rolled down with a band-roller. For some reason or other, all the seed did not sprout well, and there were several vacant spaces of several yards in length. The roots were thinned out from eight to twelve inches apart.

Land hoed twice; produce, 1020 bushels per acre, not by taking the produce of a rod and *estimating*, but by actual admeasurement of the *whole crop*. They were measured, of course, after being deprived of their tops and roots.

Last season, my crop was about 975 bushels to the acre, though the season was unfavorable, by reason of the severe and long-continued drought; and the method of culture was not, perhaps, more than two-thirds as expensive as the one above described.

An old meadow was carefully plowed a short time prior to planting. My manure was prepared by being piled up in the barn-yard a couple of months prior to using. It was piled in layers, and between each layer gypsum was freely applied. When carted out, it was in a semi-rotted state; not "pasty," nor "*long*" enough to clog a harrow. This was spread on the top, after plowing, and incorporated with the soil with harrows, directly as it was spread from the carts.

The seed was put in with a drill barrow near the first of June. Hoed twice after cultivator, and used cultivator twice without hoeing.

I will lay down a few rules for the cultivation of this crop, and its after management, in relation to which I feel myself almost qualified to speak *ex cathedra*, having so repeatedly tried all the methods recommended by English and American writers.

If turnips are put on stubble, the land must be plowed and dragged several times (in soils like ours,) to obtain sufficient mellowness to kill out the weeds, which are otherwise an intolerable plague.

On the whole, it is decidedly better to sow on an inverted sward, where the cost of production is taken into account.

To force forward the young plant rapidly, and thus prevent its falling a victim to the fly, it is better to apply the manure to the *surface*; and I consider the practice objectionable in no respect, if the manure is *immediately* and *thoroughly* incorporated with the soil by the harrow. It requires but a *thin*

coating of soil to absorb the ammonia of the manure, as all know who are at all conversant with the subject. I believe the same practice will be found preferable with Indian corn.

The seed of ruta baga should be got in early; in this climate, near the first of June. Early planted roots invariably attain the greatest size, and if cut off by the fly, you have time for a second seeding. But if planted pretty thick—say from a pound to a pound and a half of seed to the acre, (I prefer about 1 1-4 lb.,) and *forced* forward by manure on the surface, I have never known them destroyed by the fly.

Soaking the seed in curriers' oil has been considered a prevention against the fly. I have so considered it, and my statements to that effect have been published in our State Society's Transactions. But more numerous and accurately conducted experiments have led me to doubt the correctness of my previous opinions. I have abandoned the application of the oil, or any other substance to or with the seed. Some recommend the drilling in of sulphur with the seeds. I have no confidence in it. I depend entirely upon plenty of seed and early forcing.

Turnips should be hoed, at all events, as soon as they are in the second leaf, and sooner, if the weeds make their appearance. If the weeds are suffered to get the start of the turnips, overtopping them, it is the hardest, most vexatious, and unprofitable labor in the world to manage the crop.

Experience, you know, is a capital instructor, though the *tuition* sometimes comes rather *high*. I have *feeling* recollections on this point. To your correspondent, and to all others "to whom these presents shall come," I would emphatically say that an *early first hoeing* is what the lawyers would call a *sine qua non* in turnip culture. If in second leaf, thin them out at the first hoeing. If not, and particularly if the fly has commenced its attacks, defer it for a few days. The cultivator is always used prior to hoeing—the plow never. The plants want no hilling up, and there should be no furrows made between them. The second hoeing should always take place when the weeds are small. Two hoeings, if thoroughly done, usually suffice. It is well to give them a subsequent dressing or two with the cultivator, but not after the tops get long enough to be much broken in the operation.

Now for harvesting: I have tried nearly every conceivable method—keeping an account of the cost. I have cut the tops off with a hoe, having the roots subsequently pulled with a turnip hook.

This makes it slow and unhandy to pick up the turnips to cut off the roots; and if this latter operation is performed with the hoe on the ground, it is done in a slovenly and imperfect manner.

I have had them pulled by hand and thrown into heaps. It is very hard work to pull them by hand, especially if grown on green sward.

Latterly, I have had one man pull them with a turnip-hook: another follows him, who clutches one or two of them by their tops with each hand, strikes them together two or three times, to shake out the dirt, places two rows together, with the roots the same way, and the next two rows close to them, with the roots pointing inward, (i. e. towards the roots of the other two rows.) Two men follow along this "swath," each armed with a heavy-bladed knife, somewhat heavier than a carving-knife. The turnip is clutched by the top, and the roots severed by one or more blows. It is then tossed so as to catch the bulb on the hand, with the top turned or reversed—and this severed at a blow, and the bulb cast forward into a heap. Two men follow with a wagon, picking up and carrying off the roots. Six men and a span of horses, will, if the turnip house is near and convenient, and the crop good, secure 600 bushels of roots per day. A boy should follow the "swaths," armed with a pitchfork, and throw together the unwilted tops, into little cocks, which will keep good in that condition to feed out for a month or two.

I have discovered, the last season, one "crowning improvement on this process. By taking a subsoil plow, and arranging the clevis so as to let the landside pass a little to the left of the turnips in the row, I found the share would lift the turnips out of their beds, letting them settle back, standing up so that the tops were not even soiled! A span of horses can thus be made to pull the turnips as fast as they can walk over the rows.

Turnips should be harvested in dry weather.

A word about storing—for here has been much trouble and disappointment. They must not be put in tight cellars, covered with dwelling houses or barns—that is, not in large quantities; if so, they will sweat and heat, and the stench from it will become intolerable. The only good place for storing them which I have tried, is a cellar excavated about 3 1-2 feet, the sides walled up to the surface of the ground, and then rafters and roof laid above ground. The roof is covered with dirt, to prevent freezing. In one end is a door, to which you descend by two or three steps; in the other, a window above the ground.

The turnips are rolled down a trough, through the window and door, from the wagon.

The window and door are left open for the air to circulate through, until cold weather sets in.

I am now daily feeding out bushels of them, kept in such a cellar, as sound and sweet as when first put in, and they will continue so a month or more longer. HENRY S. RANDALL.

Cortland village, N. Y., April 27.

TREATMENT OF SHEEP AFTER SHEARING.

A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator, says: "The directions for a 'Compound for Smearing Sheep,' given in your last number, lead me to make the following remarks respecting the treatment of sheep generally after shearing.

There is nothing that conduces to the health and comfort of sheep at this season, more than a clean skin. Any application that has that tendency, will be of service; anything to the contrary must injure them, and the growth and quality of their wool, in a greater or less degree.

Smearing, of any kind, is injurious at any season, but particularly so after shearing, when the wool is short. It stops the pores, checks the growth of the wool, and leaves it dry and brittle, far into the season.

If, when sheep are sheared, there is a hogshead of very strong brine made, and as the sheep are shorn they are taken to it, and while one man holds the sheep, another takes a strong scrubbing brush, and after pouring some of the brine along the back and shoulders, he scrubs the sheep well all over, until he raises a lather as with soap, nothing more is necessary. The skin will be left bright, red and clean. Every tick and louse instantly disappears, and if the skin has any tendency to itch, it is entirely cured, perspiration is promoted, and the growth of the wool improved. In this way, I think the general strength of the sheep to withstand the effects of any storm, will be better promoted than by smearing of any kind."

Dr. Franklin's Moral Code.—Dr. Franklin drew up the following rules for his own guidance, and by strictly following them, he became, as every one else may, prosperous, happy, and respected:

Temperance.—Eat not to fullness; drink not to elevation.

Silence.—Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.

Order.—Let all your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.

Resolution.—Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.

Frugality.—Make no expense, but will do good to others or yourself; that is, waste nothing.

Industry.—Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.

Sincerity.—Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly; and if you speak, speak accordingly.

Justice.—Wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty.

Moderation.—Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries.

Cleanliness.—Suffer no uncleanliness in body, clothes, or habitation.

Tranquility.—Be not disturbed about trifles, or at accidents common and unavoidable.

Humility.—Imitate Jesus Christ.

Cabbage Sprouts.—Very few people take half the pains they ought with cabbages. When they are cut—no matter how—the stumps are left to bring sprouts; no matter when, nor how many. Now, the fact is, that when the sprouts begin to come, they should be all rubbed off but the best—or at most, two; instead of which, a multitude of small ones are allowed to grow, not any of which bring good hearts, and all are, for the most apart, but a poor apology for greens. When a cabbage is cut, the leaves should be cut off the stem, and as soon as the buds of the stump begin to grow, rub off or cut all that are not wanted, leaving one of the strongest and best to grow into a head, which it will do in an incredibly short time; equalling, and more frequently excelling the first head itself, in flavor and appearance.—*Far. Month. Vis.*

American Provisions imported into England.—A late English paper states that the following quantities of provisions from the United States, arrived at London and Liverpool in the course of a few days:

Bushels of wheat,	3,000
Barrels of flour,	30,000
Bushels of Indian corn,	18,000
Packages of beef,	2,000
Packages of pork,	1,000
Packages of lard,	4,000
Packages of oil cake,	2,000
Packages of bacon,	100
Packages of hams,	200
Packages of bread,	100
Packages of tongues,	20
Hampers of potatoes,	10

A Mr Jones, of Newcastle co., Del., has a cow which has given milk four years, and made an average of 1 lb. 10 oz. of butter, *each day during that length of time.* So says the Baltimore Farmer.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1846.

☞NOTICE.—Those who are indebted for one or more years' subscription to the FARMER, are respectfully reminded that the receipt of their several dues would be particularly acceptable to the Publishers, who will consider the prompt payment of the same as an evidence of both *honesty* and *sympathy*. The *individually little* debts against subscribers on our books, make, in the *aggregate*, a pretty large sum, which it vexes us to look upon, because, first, it is *justly due us*—secondly, we *ought to have it*—thirdly, we absolutely *want it*. Shall we have it? Let each say *yea*, and forthwith PAY.

"GOING TO DO," BUT NEVER DOING.

My neighbor Bowles—an upright man, and much respected citizen—and who, has, withal, the repute of being an *economist*—is, notwithstanding, rather an unthrifty *farmer*. His land is naturally good—a good market is within a few miles of him—and his estate is unincumbered. Still, without having met with any serious losses, he is not a whit "better off in the world" *now*, than he was twentyfive years ago, when, by inheritance, he came in possession of his estate. Why has he not got ahead better? may be asked. Perhaps what follows may go far towards furnishing the answer.

Neighbor Bowles is a fair representative of a rather numerous class of farmers, who are always "*going to do*" this and that by way of improving their farms, but never *do it*. They will readily acknowledge, if questioned, that a different process from that which they pursue, would be an improvement, and will tell you they are "*going to*" adopt it—still, the season for doing it arrives and passes, and it is then deferred to another year, and then to another, and so on.

Thus, my neighbor Bowles is as well convinced, and as ready as any man to admit, that his manure heap in the barn-yard suffers material loss by exposure to the weather. Ask him why he does not shelter it, and he will reply—"*I'm going to.*" So he said ten years ago.

No one is better satisfied than neighbor Bowles, that deep plowing is more profitable than shallow. Ask him why he does not adopt it, and he will say, as he did years ago—"*I'm going to.*"

Neighbor Bowles is well aware that great improvement has been made in the plow, yet he continues to use the ancient unwieldy and faulty implement made by the joint genius of his father and the village blacksmith, something like half a century ago. If asked why he does not purchase a modern implement, he will surely reply—"*I'm going to.*"

Neighbor Bowles has 15 or 20 acres of lowland, now productive of nothing valuable, but which, he is well aware, might be made at least as valuable as any of his upland. Why does he not reclaim it? Ask him, and his reply, *of course*, will be—"*I'm going to.*" He said so ten years ago, and most probably will ten years hence.

The raising of roots for stock in winter, neighbor Bowles has for many years considered a judicious and profitable measure; yet not a root for this purpose has he yet grown—but he is "*going to.*"

So is it with neighbor Bowles concerning other matters pertaining to improvement in his farming;—well aware that the substitution of certain measures for others would result to his profit, he still, year after year, pursues his old course, endeavoring to make "both ends meet," which he finds it somewhat difficult to accomplish—and to do *better* than this, he is convinced he cannot without altering his course—but he comes no nearer to *doing* this than to say—"*I'm going to.*"

I am not disposed, Mr Editor, to use harsh words for slight failings; but I cannot conceal my conviction that such men—these always *going-to-do*, but never *doing* farmers—constitute one of the most serious impediments to the advancement of agricultural improvement; and I further believe that such farmers, however they may look upon it themselves, if they do not arouse from their inaction and devote their whole means and bend their whole energies to the improvement of their farms, will, ere many years have gone, find themselves and their estates *going to* ——.

D. OF THE EAST.

Parsnips for Swine.—In the Isle of Guernsey, the raising of parsnips for swine is a leading branch of farming. This root is almost exclusively used for pork-making. A gentleman who once resided there, noticing the peculiarly fine flavor of the pork, inquired the reason of it, and was informed that it was owing to the hogs being fattened on raw parsnips. The pork, he says, was beautifully white, sweet, juicy, and firm. The roots are never cooked for this purpose, as in that state they are found to make flabby flesh.

Soap Suds.—Instead of permitting the dirty suds to be thrown away after washing, have a heap of loam or woodland mould placed handy to the house, and get the good wife, or Dorothy, the maid, to pour the suds on to this—or, if convenient, lead the sink-spout on to it, and let it have all the wash from the house. Its richness would be enhanced in a material degree, if, in addition to this, the heap was also made the depository of the *liquid treasures of the chambers*. Occasionally stir up the heap and sprinkle on some gypsum, if at hand—and when pretty well saturated, use it as manure for your vegetable garden, or flower or fruit garden. It will tell well and do good wherever it is applied.

☞We are indebted to the Commissioner of Patents for a copy of his valuable report, embracing much information on the agriculture of the country. It is a mammoth document, consisting of 1376 large pages. We have not yet got through with it.

☞We are indebted to Mr Thomas Galvin, of Newport, R. I., for another mammoth production—a *Cucumber*—which we *have* got through with, by the assistance of others. It measured, in length, 22 inches—in girth about the middle, 9 inches. Variety, *Roman Emperor*. "The noblest Roman of them all!"

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 6, 1846.

From M. P. Wilder, President of the Society, 8 pots of Calceolarias, (new vars.,) 8 pots fine new Fuchsias, viz: Vesta, Colossus, Britannia, Smith's Queen Victoria, Baudoin; two Ericas, tricolor and ampullacea, Azalea indica, var. Danielsiana.

From Wm Meller, a fine display of Seedling Geraniums and two bouquets.

From Wm B. Richards, cut flowers in variety.

From Parker Barnes, Aquilegias, Pæonies, Fuchsias, Roses, and cut flowers in variety.

From Joseph Breck & Co., 4 bouquets, Iris of sorts, Anemones, Pæonies, Roses, Dictamnus fraxinella, 2 var, with cut flowers in variety.

From A. Aspinwall, a great variety of fine Roses.

From Samuel Walker, beautiful Ranunculus and cut flowers in variety.

From Walker & Co, beautiful English Iris; one plant of Hesperis matronalis plena, two of Cactus, two bouquets, and cut flowers.

From John A. Lowell, by Wm Doyle, an assortment of green house plants, viz: six Geraniums; Kennedia coccinea and monophylla; Cactus speciosa, Vandesia and Jenksonii; Cereus Napoliensis, flagilliformis and Scottii; Illicium floridinum, Clematis azurea grandiflora, Melastroma trinerva, Cymbidium aloifolium, two Oncidiums, Hypericum, Amaryllis, &c.

From Miss Russell, a fine bouquet, and basket of flowers; Roses, Laburnums, and cut flowers.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, one large and eight small bouquets, amaryllis, &c.

From Cheever Newhall, Chionanthus Virginicus, and Liriodendron tulipifera.

From Rev. Sam'l B. Babcock, Dedham, a variety of Boursault Rose.

From Messrs Winship, by E. A. Story, a large vase of Chionanthus Virginicus, (a beautiful shrub;) one of the large circular stands filled with a great variety of cut flowers, including Azaleas, Pæonies, Iris, Roses, Lonicera, Laburnums, &c.; one large bouquet, and fine specimens of Papaver bracteata.

From Messrs Hovey & Co, fine Anemones, Geraniums, Verbenas, and other cut flowers; 6 new and fine Cereuses in pots; 6 Roses in pots, and the following 12 greenhouse plants; Achimenes picta, A. longiflora, Gardenia florida, Erica Savileana, Babingtonia camphorosmæ, Polygala latifolia, Cytisus speciosa; Nuttalia, from Texas; Boronia viminea, Diplacus puniceus, Mahernia odorata, and Crassula seedling; also, 6 pots of Fuchsias, viz: Formosa elegans, Chauvierii, Defiance, New Globe, Britannia and Majestica.

For the Flower Committee,

JOSEPH BRECK, Ch'mn.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

On Geraniums, Calceolarias, and Bouquets.—The committee appointed to award the premiums on Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, and Bouquets, report that they have attended to their duty, and award as follows: For the best 6 Pelargoniums in pots, (having reference to previous displays,) a premium to Wm Quant, of $6. For the 2d best 6 plants, a premium to Wm Doyle, gardener to J. A. Lowell, Esq., of $4.—For the best 4 vars. of Calceolarias, a premium to Wm Quant of $3.—For the best Bouquet, a premium to Messrs Winship of $2. For the 2d best do. a premium to Miss Russell, of $1.

The Committee regret that there were not more competitors for Calceolarias, as this flower is well worthy of the amateur's attention. C. M. HOVEY, Chm'n.

The Committee—Wm Quant, Thos Needham, and Edw'd Allen—award the following premiums for Cactus and other pot plants, not included in the above: To Messrs Hovey & Co, for the best 6 Cactus, of sorts, $3. To Wm Doyle, for 2d best, $2. To Messrs Hovey & Co, for the best display of greenhouse plants, a premium of $8. To Wm Doyle, the 2d premium, $5. The Committee recommend a gratuity of $5 to the President of the Society, for his beautiful display of greenhouse plants. For the Committee, WM. QUANT.

On Fuchsias.—To Wm. Quant, the 1st premium, $6. To Messrs Hovey & Co, 2d premium, $4.

JOHN GALVIN, Chm'n.

FRUITS.—Grapes: Mr John F. Allen, of Salem, presented 10 varieties of this delicious fruit. Some of the bunches were finely grown, and as a whole, did Mr Allen great credit. The following are the names of the sorts:—Black Prince, Black July, Black Hamburg, Early White, Chasselas de Bar Sur Aube, Frontignan Grizzly, Miller's Burgundy, Muscat of Alexandria, Pitmaston White Cluster. Also, Nectarine, var Tawny, and two vars. Peaches—Cooledge's Favorite and Royal George, (cling); Green Gage Plums.

From T. Motley, jr., of Dedham, Black Hamburg and White Chasselas Grapes; also, a box of Early Virginia Strawberries.

By J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton, four vars. of Strawberries, viz. Willey's Seedling, from Cincinnati, Ohio; Mottier's Seedling, do.; Hudson, and Early Virginia; also, Black Hamburg Grapes.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

The President of the Society presented an extraordinary ear of Corn from Mr Buck. We understand it was taken from one of the western steamboats. S. W.

VEGETABLES.—From J. Lovett, 2d, 12 stalks Victoria Rhubarb, weighing 23 lbs From T. Motley, jr., by J. Galvin, a brace Cucumbers. From A. D. Williams, Rhubarb. From Thos. Galvin, Newport, R. I., 2 brace of Roman Emperor Cucumbers.

For the Committee, A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr., *Chm'n.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending May 31.

May. 1846.		7 A. M.	12, M	5 P. M.	Wind.
Monday,	1	53	71	59	E.
Tuesday,	2	62	84	72	S. E.
Wednesday,	3	66	78	65	N. W.
Thursday,	4	64	92	74	S.
Friday,	5	69	81	74	E.
Saturday,	6	65	71	63	N. E.
Sunday,	7	55	67	69	N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 8, 1846.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 350 Beef Cattle, 20 yoke Working Oxen, 30 Cows and Calves, 200 Sheep, and 990 Swine. A very few of the best Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were not sustained—quality not so good. We quote Extra, $6,25. 1st quality $6,00. 2d quality $5,75. 3d quality $4,75 a 5,50.

Working Oxen.—Sales $55, $62, $70 and 93.

Cows and Calves.—Sales from $17 to 42.

Sheep.—Lambs $1,83. Old Sheep $2,50.

Swine.—Old Hogs, 4 1-2 and 4 3-4 Small Shoats 6. Small Pigs 7 and 8. At retail, from 5 to 7 1-2. Pigs 8 and 9.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 a 2 50 per bushel. Red Top 65 to 70 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 11½c.—Southern, 10 a 00 c. Flax Seed, $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 25 a 2 50 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The arrivals of Corn during the last part of the week were large, which has caused a material decline in prices.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 a 00—Southern, round yellow, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, 64 a 65—do. do. white 63 a 64—do New Orleans, 53 a 57—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 75 a 76—do. Southern, 00 a 00—Oats Southern, 40 a 42—Northern do. 46 to 47—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 50.—Shorts, per double bush. 37 a 40—Bran, 00 a 00.

FLOUR. This has been rather a severe week for holders, the market having become stagnant, after the arrival of the Hibernia, and on sales being pressed, prices gave way considerably.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 37 a 0 00—do. wharf, $4 37 a 0 00—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 27 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low P'd new $4 37 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf, 4 37 a 0 00—Georgetown, $4 37 a 4 50—Extra do. 0 00 a 0 00—Richmond Canal, $4 37 a 0 00—do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $0 00 a 0 00—do. Country $4 37 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 37 a 4 50—do fancy brands, $5 00 a 5 12—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 00 a 4 25. Rye, $3 50 a 3 75—Indian Meal in bbls. $3 00 a 3 25.

PROVISIONS. The transactions of the week have chiefly been for New York market. The market closes heavy, with a downward tendency.

Beef—Mess 4 mo new bbl. $8 50 a 9 50—Navy—$7 50 a 0 00.—No. 1, $7 25 a 7 50—do Prime $5 75 a 6 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl $12 00 a 12 50—do Clear $11 50 a 12 00 do. Mess, $9 50 a 10 50—do Prime $9 00 a 9 50—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00—Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, ship'ng, 00 a 00—do store, uninspected, 8 a 10—do dairy, 15 cts. a 18—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6¾ a 7—do South and Western, 6½ a 7—Hams, Boston, 7 a 00—Southern and Western, 6½ a 7—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 4 a 6—do new milk, 7 a 9.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad. val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

Moderate sales, without any improvement in prices.

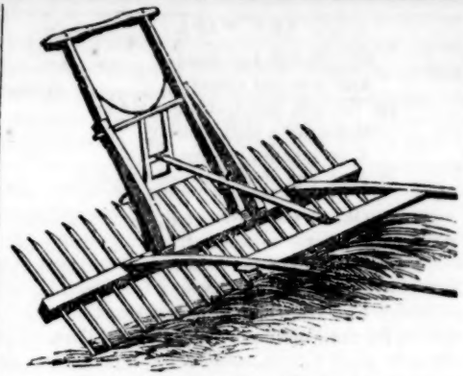
Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 38 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 35 a 37—Do. 3-4 do 30 a 32—Do. 1-2 do 23 a 30 -1-4 and common do 26 a 28—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 18 a 20—Do. unwashed, 10 a 11—Bengasi do 6 a 7—Saxony, clean, 12—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 13—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 32 a 33—No. 1 do. do. do. 27 a 30—No. 2 do do do 18 a 20—No. 3 do do do 14 a 16.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass 1844, lb. 18 a 20; 2d do 00 a 00.

HAY. 20 to 00 per ton—Eastern Screwed $15 to 16.

EGGS, 12 to 13.



REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Horse Rake has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is found to be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by
JOS. BRECK & CO.

HAY TOOLS.

The subscribers have received from the manufacturer a great assortment of the most approved *HAY TOOLS*—including

The celebrated Dunn's Scythes, of every variety and pattern,—warranted to be equal to any in the market. Should they prove bad they will be exchanged or the money refunded.

Clapp's and Aiken's Scythe Snaiths, of superior quality.

Hall's and Bowker's Hay Rakes, with other varieties.

Hay Forks, embracing every variety and form.

Austin's Rifles, the best article of the kind known.

Indian Pond and other Scythe Stones, wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. JOSEPH BBECK & CO
No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, up stairs.

Boston, June 9, 1846.

DAIRY UTENSILS.

Cheese Presses—Self-acting, Shaker, and other sorts.
Churns—Gault's Patent, and several other kinds.
Milk Pans—*Lactometers.*

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street.

June 10. JOS. BRECK & CO.

ESSAY ON GUANO.

For sale at Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Teschemacher's Essay on Guano,—describing its properties and the best methods of its application in Agriculture and Horticulture, with the value of importations from different localities; founded on actual analyses, and on personal experiments upon numerous kinds of trees, vegetables, flowers, &c. Price 25 cents. J. BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co. No. 51 North Market street.

SPRUCE POLES.

1000 dozen suitable for Rustic Fences;
1000 dozen Dahlia and Bean Poles;
2000 Spruce Poles 10 to 30 feet in length;

For sale by
MOSES FRENCH, jr. Maine Wharf,
Broad Street, near the bottom of Summer street.

March 29, 1846. 3m.

Guano! Guano!

The subscribers have for sale *GUANO*, of various qualities, from 37½ to $50 per ton, viz: 100 tons first quality of Peruvian, 100 do. do. do. Ichaboe, 100 do. second do. do.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, (up stairs.) Boston.

CULTIVATORS.

The Cultivator is indisputably one of the most valuable implements of modern invention, and no farmer who appreciates the importance of stirring the earth about his growing crops, and studies economy in the mode of doing this, will be unprovided with a Cultivator.

This implement, of different forms and prices, is for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store 51 and 52 North Market Street.

June 10. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plows.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use, as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TRACE CHAINS, &c.

Just received per ship "Sunbeam," from Liverpool, a large assortment of Fence, Trace, Halter and Dog CHAINS, of every description.

Also, per "Mary Ann," from Liverpool, a large assortment of splendid *GARDEN SHEARS, FLOWER GATHERERS, BRIAR HOOKS, NORWAY RAG STONES,* &c. and

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO,
March 18. No. 51 and 52 N. Market street.

SLAKED LIME.

50 casks for sale at a low price, by JOHN B. HATCH, wharf at foot of Tufts' street, near Chelsea Bridge, Charlestown.

March 24.

HOES,

Of different patterns, for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 51 North Market street, by
April 1. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINES.

A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 to 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"*Go and Fetch it.*"—The subjoined anecdote, on cruelty to animals, is too good to be lost. The Knickerbocker says:

A great lubberly boy had got a small puppy, a few months old, of which he was trying to make a water dog, although the poor beast had no more water species in him than a cat. The boy threw a chip in the dock from the wharf, and ordered the dog to go and fetch it. The little fellow looked up in the boy's face and wagged his tail. The order was repeated; when the dog still hesitating, the lubber seized him by the tail, and threw him into the middle of the dock.. The little animal scrambled to the shore as well as he could, when, moaning and shivering with cold, he crawled up to his master, and endeavored to lick his feet. Kicks and buffets, despite our remonstrances, repaid him for his demonstrations of love; and then followed another order to "go and fetch it."

The dog then tried to crawl away, when the boy seized him by the tail, and stood ready to give him another plunge. As he held for an instant, the poor creature turned his head round as well as he was able, and, gazing in his master's face, said so piteously by his looks, "Oh, dont't do it again," that nothing but an extra share of inhumanity, could have prompted the boy to have repeated the outrage. The dumb appeal was disregarded. He was again thrown into the dock, and was most probably injured by the fall, for he floundered about in a circle for three or four minutes, as if bewildered, and afterward sunk several times before reaching the shore. When he got to land again, he staggered a few paces, and fell exhausted. The boy ran towards him, his face flushed with passion, and was about to inflict further chastisement on his victim, when a burly, good-natured sailor-looking man, who had been silently watching the affair, checked him.

"My lad, look here!" said he, pulling a large orange from his pocket, and holding it temptingly towards him. The boy paused, and looked wistfully at the fruit. His eyes glistened as he put out his hand to clutch the proffered gift, when the sailor withdrew it, and tossed it into the middle of the dock. "Now, you young rascal," said he, "go and fetch it."

The fellow shook his head and stepped back.

"Go and fetch it, I say," repeated the sailor, in a sterner voice, and advancing a step or two. The boy now turned on his heel and was attempting to run, when Jack seized him and tossed him into the middle of the dock.

Our first impulse was to interfere in the matter, but on a second thought, we came to the conclusion that, as justice had already been done in the premises, things might as well remain as they were.

[The sailor who was the hero of the above tale, should have been sought out by the "Humane Society," and rewarded with a medal. We should be gratified—yea, delighted—to see like justice dealt to "lubbers" of a larger growth, wearing the semblance, but unworthy the name of *men*, who are frequently seen in our streets inhumanly treating the noble horse.—N. E. Far.]

An instrument to prevent the *escape of sparks* has been invented by Samuel Sweet, jr., of East Boston. This will be in great demand among young ladies, who can often *attract*, but can't *retain* sparks.

THY WIFE.

Oh, cherish her dearly,
And love her sincerely,
Be faithful, indulgent and kind;
Make not a slight failing
A pretext for railing,
If such you should happen to find.

Oh, do not misuse her,
Nor ever refuse her,
When proper her wishes may be;
And thy cost, care and trouble,
She 'll recompense double,
By the kindness she'll lavish on thee.

Generous Sympathy.—King George II. having ordered his gardens at Kew and Richmond to be opened for the admission of the public during part of the summer, his gardener finding it troublesome to him, complained to the king that the people gathered the flowers. "What," said the King, "are my people fond of flowers? Then plant some more."

SUPERB VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS.

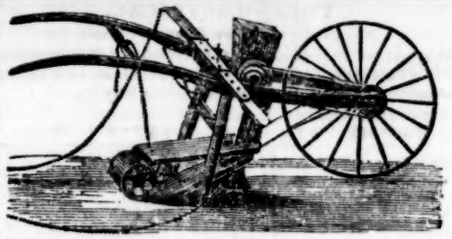
JOSEPH BRECK & CO. *Seedsmen and Florists*, No. 51 and 52 North Market street, (up stairs) have now received a full supply of fresh *FLOWER SEEDS* from the most celebrated Florists of Europe, from their own garden in Brighton and from other sources, of the most select varieties—ever offered in this country. Special attention has been given by the subscribers in long practice, in improving the numerous varieties of hardy Flowers, which have so long been the object of their cultivation, and they feel assured that the seeds saved by themselves, cannot be surpassed by any other growers in the country.

Among some of the choice seeds are the following, viz:

Extra fine Verbena seeds, raised by an amateur in this country, from a bed of seedling, of 40 different varieties of every color and shade, price per package,	25
Extra fine Double Picotee and Carnation Pink seed, saved from a bed of 50 fine double varieties, (Breck & Co's. best.)	25
Extra Double Carnation seed from fine named Florists Flowers (imported,)	25
Extra double Picotee Pink seed from fine named double Flowers (imported)	25
Fine Carnation and Picotee Pink seed,	12½
Extra Double Florists Pink seed, from choice named Flowers (imported)	25
Double Chinese Imperial Pink seed, raised in this country from a bed of 50 or more fine varieties,	12
Phlox Drummondii, mixed colors, embracing scarlet, crimson, purple, rose, pink, and variegated varieties,	12½
Calceolarias, mixed varieties, from fine named sorts,	25
Pansy seed, from a collection of named sorts,	25
Geraniums, from a great variety of fine named sorts,	25
Petunia seed, from a great variety of fine mixed, variegated and other sorts,	12½
Double Hollyhock seed, in boxes containing sixteen distinct varieties,	75
German Asters, of the most improved and splendid sorts, in boxes of 12 beautiful varieties,	75
Annual and perennial Lupins, in boxes, containing 16 distinct species and varieties, many of them most superb,	75
Gooddetias and Œnotheras in boxes, 10 best varieties and species,	50
Russian and other ten week stock, 20 distinct varieties,	1,00
Ditto 10 ditto ditto	50
A collection of 20 best varieties of Annual Flower seeds,	1,00
Ditto 40 varieties of Annual and Perennial Flower seeds,	2,00
Boxes containing a choice collection of 100 varieties of Annual and Perennial Flower seeds,	4,00
Polyanthus seed from fine named sorts, per package,	25
Auricula ditto	25
Didiscus cœrulea,	12½
Brachycome Iberidifolia,	25
Mimulus—8 varieties,	75
Do. single paper,	12½
Double Balsams, 10 superb varieties,	62½
Four varieties fine Candytuft,	25
Six " sweet Peas,	37
Four " wall Flower,	25
Four " Schizanthus,	25

Also, other fine varieties, too numerous to mention, embracing a rare collection of more than 400 varieties. Catalogues may be had on application.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over, and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The sub soil Plow is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry.

These Plows are for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.

BOUSSINGAULT'S RURAL ECONOMY.

Boussingault's Rural Economy; Price $1,75. Downing's Book of Fruits; price $1,75 Stable Keeper's Companion; price $1,00. Also, a general assortment of *AGRICULTURAL WORKS.* JOS. BRECK & CO.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

A few cases of superior Horticultural Tools, for gentlemen or ladies' use For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

Remittances, *not exceeding ten dollars*, at any *one time*, may be made as follows:—A subscriber owes us two or eight dollars, which he wishes to remit us. He will pay this amount to the Post Master *in his own town*, and take his *receipt* for it, as money paid him on *our* account. He will then send that *receipt*, enclosed in a letter, *to us*. We pass it to the Post Master in Boston, and get the money for it. This arrangement does away with nearly the whole risk of making remittance, and puts every subscriber in possession of "suitable funds" for that purpose.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS
21 SCHOOL STREET.